# "THE GREEN FLAG."

A Magnificent Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

AN IMPOSING PARADE.

Forty Thousand Men Marching to the Music of Innisfail.

Broadway Blazoned with Bunting and Resounding with Brass Bands and Bagpipes.

THE SHAMROCK DROWNED.

Banquets of the Friendly Sons, the Knights of St. Patrick and Other Irish Scrietics.

#### SENTIMENT AND SONG.

Five hundred thousand people dwelling in New York were yesterday not a fraid to speak of '98 Every county of Ireland, from Wexford to Silgo hope one day to see the Green flying high above the

Broadway, the thoroughfare of all the nations of the world, was beautiful with the Red, White and Blue colors of the nation in which the Irish race have settled for good or iii. Here and there in the vicinity of the dear old gridiron might be seen the golden harp of Innistall, centred in a ground green as the grass of a meadow in Spring. All the principal buildings in Broadway were decorated that a great metropolitan festal day should be honored by a superabundance of bunting. Housetop and pavement joined to make the day memorable one. To the kindly scattered Irish people there was much significance in the display of yesterday. The scalding tears that have so often fallen in vain were dried by the blazonry and gilding that clothed the streets of the greatest city in the New World. At the City Hall thousands of people had assembled before noonday, and the picture was very beautiful of the women who were

THE GREEN FLAG AND ITS ADHERENTS.

The green color struck the eye at every point. Green ribbons, green sashes, green ties and green ornaments were everywhere mingled with the colors of the American Republic. Even the horse cars were decorated. The drivers of these very useful caravans had small green flags, made of paper colored on one side, and having narps, displayed from the horses' necks. Truck drivers also carried the symbols of their mative land, and the rollicking free and easy bootblacks, the wild Arabs of the city, had plastered on the business ends of their boxes the all-pervading banner of the old land. The manifestation was a cheap one, but the " widow's mite" is always acceptable.

A stranger coming for the first time into New York would be somewhat astonished at the appearance of Broadway yesterday. St. Patrick's Day would be to them a living reality. The booming reverberations of the artillery guns, the blare of the crass bands, the thumping of the big drums and the shouting of the multitudes that hined Broadway, have no equal in any country for the thundermagnificence of the banners, the blending of color and the mingling of women and men in such a wonderful kaleidoscope, are kindred to Paris or Vienna or Rome, but are without example in

America.
THE PROCESSION CRYSTALLIZED.

Such exhibitions are reserved for fête days in Europe, but in the land of the free they are without example. Masses of men marched all day to the ound of music of their own land. The streets were prowded with joyous and glad people, and thirty ousand men in uniform with bayonets glancin and musket barrels shining, with green and gold regalia, passed in serried array before them. Some persons found fault with the length of the procestion of St. Patrick's Day, which was one hour and a

persons found fault with the length of the procession of St. Patrick's Day, which was one hour and a half in passing a given point, but a heliday is not common in New York, and the music and melody brought a lorgiveness that was undeniable.

The parade of the Irish societies during the glorious Spring day made many an eye glance and many a crimson lip trenshe with excitement. The Ancient Order of Hiternians—that oldest of all Celtic organizations—in all the splendor of their exargerated badger and scarfs, paraded nearly twelve thousand strong; the Father Mathew men swept along in sold ranks, four front, and the St. Patrick's Alliance, which has been unfertunate enough to create an unwise division in its body. All were greeted with hilarious applause. There were nearly fire thousand lads in green uniforms, with white and green shirts, with multifarious bindings, and with red and green shirts and trousers, is hioned in the zouave fashion, the red color carefully placed beneath the green shade. Among teese lads were nunfreds of temperance cadets, nappy as kings at play, who, whoever there was a hiatus in the procession, ran madly forward, as boys will, and cheered at passing objects vocilerously.

Principal feature of the procession was made by the mounted police, a company of whom rode in front to clear the way. Though the wind blew strong on this day of the Seventeenth of March, yet for a compensation the sun shone with the kind-gess et June, and if the white plume of Grand Marshal Gilligan at the head of the column was disturbed for an instant it only caused the bystanders to remember that other glorious white plume borne by Henry of Navarre, whom Marshal Gilligan resembles in type of feature and form of body. After the heat and burden of the day the night zame down, and then those who had marched and made the city wild with melody, went to their halls and piaces of pleasure, and in a hundred resorts of the sens of Ireiand, Erin of the Streams was remembered with feelings of love and veneration.

from all parts of the United States and from the

### REVIEW BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Botore eleven o'clock yesterday morning little roups of sight-seers began to assemble in the City lak, determined to obtain desirable spots from thich to view the procession. A large proportion of these were women and children, who, perhaps ast year were unable to see the procession on acount of being late, but who were now determined see all that was to be seen, if getting on the round early had anything to do with it. At one clock the spectators had grown into an army ke of which was never before seen within the scollaction of the oldest inhabitant. The very available foot of ground on them scupied. A few favored individuals iken up their places on the balcony, and the

iken up their places on the balcony, and the winsws of the Governor's Room were crowded with
tess. At five minutes to three the head
i the procession entered the east gate
i the procession entered the east gate
i the Park and the meledy (f) of the bands
detered the anger of the people, who began to
seer and howl, which was accepted as an expresson of their appreciation and delight. The delay
as caused by the militia, who were one hour and
quarter behind time. Much disastisfaction was
apressed by members of the civic bodies, who decre that next St. Patrick's Day there will be no
riments in the line, as this is the third time they
we detained the procession. As the Sixty-night
etered the Park a salute was fired, which found
abolic in

seche in Fark & Sainte was affer, which sache in THE LEATHER LUNGS OF THE POPULACE. It the foot of the Hall steps stood Mayor Havemer, surrounded by the city fathers, with their gitopped staves. Mr. John Gilligan and his chief all James Flynn, drew up for a moment and sated the Mayor, who returned the compliment. Afr the Sixty-inith regiment came three carries, the first containing sheriff Brennan, Computationer Barr, Mr. Kerrigan, the President of the

Convention of Irish Socities, and Mr. Carey. In the second were seated Mr. Hugh Coleman, the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Joseph Strauss and Mr. Carroll, the man who has paraded more St. Patrick's days than any man in New York. Mr. Carroll, who is an old man, is noted for the ancientness of his stovepipe, which has been aired once a year (St. Patrick's Day) for forty successive years. Mr. Carroll is one of the men who started the Convention of Irish Societies, and was the second President of that body, and is new the only man of the original organization alive. The third was occupied by Mr. T. Dorsey, the national delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The twenty-two divisions of the Ancient Order and the other societies followes, nothing of interest happening until the St. James Cadets passed in review before the Mayor, when Mr. Murphy gave the order for "THREE CHEERS FOR HIS HONOR," which were given with a will. The old Mayor took off his hat and smiled his blandest, as did also the members of the Common Council. The immaculate Conception, the Transfiguration and the St. James also cheered the Mayor, who acknowledged the salute.

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also cheered the Mayor, who acknowledged the sainte.

It was stated in the police arrangements that the men would have to take the sidewalk on Centre street, from Chambers to the entrance of the Park, but this rule was not carried out, and the whole procession marched in the middle of the street. A salute was fired for every society that passed, at twenty minutes past four the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, of Long Island City, the last society in the line, passed through the Park. The procession, which was uninterrupted, consumed one hour and twenty-five minutes in passing the City Hall.

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ON BROADWAY.

Broadway, from the City Hall to Fourteenth street, was jammed with people. All the principal hotels and business houses had flags rais d, and many of them were fanctully decorated with the American and Irish flags. Besides the immense throng that monopolized the sidewalks there were many in the windows of the houses who waved their handkerchiefs and flags and threw kisses to those whom they knew in the procession. The cierks left their dry goods and came to the doors to show the splits in the middle of their heads; the occupants of the hotels were in full dress at the windows and apparently enjoyed the show. On the balcony of the New York Hotel was General Shaler and a party of isdies. At Fourteenth street the jam was immense, and much trouble was experienced by the police to keep the roadway clear. The procession passed around Washington Monument, along Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue. From Broadway to Ninth avenue there were no people except those who were passing to and fro. At Thirty-lourth street the crowdagain increased, and near Third avenue it competed with that on Broadway in point of humbers. At ten minutes to six the last society passed Cooper Union, where the societies dispersed and the public celebration ended.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Grand Pontifical High Mass-The Archbishop Presiding as Celebrant— Imposing Ceremonies and Decorations— Panegyric on St. Patrick by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann-The Philosophy of the Apostle's Labors-The Characteristics of the Irish People.

An immense congregation attended mass at St.

Patrick's Cathedral yesterday at half past ten o'clock. The high altar was beautifully and appropriately decorated and the sanctuary seemed ablaze with the cheerful glow of several hundred lights. The Most Reverend Archbishop officiated as celebrant of the grand Pontifical cele bration with the Very Rev. Dr. Quin, V. G., as assistant priest and Rev. Dr. Thomas Preston and Rev. J. Curran as deacons of honor. Rev. J. McNamee officiated as deacon in the celebration of the mass, Rev. John Kane as subdeacon, and Rev. John Kearney and Rev. John M. Farrelly as master and assistant master. of ceremonies respectively. There were, besides, about forty neatly-dressed acolytes in the sanctuary, one of whom acted as cross-bearer, a second crozier-bearer and a third mitre-bearer to the most reverend celebrant. In the sanctuary were also present the Rev. Father Shroeder, of the Cathedral, and Rev. Arthur Donnelly, of St. Michael's church.

Michael's church.

THE MUSIC.

The selection for the festival by the organist, Mr. Gustavus Schmits, was mass No. 6 in F major, composed specially by the organist. The "Kyrie" was finely rendered and sang by a solo, with quartette and chorus; the "Gloria" in full chorus, the "Qui Tollis," a baritone solo, with chorus accompaniment. The "Et Incarnatus Est" was impressively rendered by an alto solo. At the offeriory Mercadante's "Benedicta" was sung pathetically by Messrs, Graff and Ureits, and Torente's "Veni Creator" by Mmc. Chomé. At the elevation Mozart's "O Salutaris Hostia," by Mrs. Unger, was rendered in an exquisitely appealing manner.

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PANEGYRIC BY THE REV. DR. ERANN.

After the chanting of the Gospel by the deacon the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann entered the sanctuary, attended by the master of ceremonies, and kneit at the foot of the altar during the singing of the "Veni Creator Spiritus," at the conclusion of which he proceeded to the pulpit and began his panegyric on St. Patrick. His discourse was more original in conception, philosophical in sentiment and sensible in development than is usually heard on the annual recurring festivals of Ireland's patron saint. He selected for his text Psaim, III., 7—"The just man shall be in everlasting remembrance, and he shall not fear the evil hearing."

The reverend Doctor then introduced his discourse by saying St. Patrick was one of those just men to whom the text is most appropriately applimen to whom the text is most appropriately applicable. He is deserving of remembrance, and has been and will be kept in remembrance by the race whom he thoroughly Christianized. Why? Because he has been the greatest benefactor of the Irish people, and mark the words of the text—"He shall not feel the evil hearing"—he shall not feel the mockeries, the misrepresentations and the insults of men, for he is just, blameless and holy, for truth is stronger than error and because the clouds of misrepresentation can never sout out the light of justice.

THE IRISH RACE AS A CATHOLIC NATION THE IRISH RACE AS A CATHOLIC NATION

of misrepresentation can never sbut out the light of justice.

THE IRISH RACE AS A CATHOLIC NATION is the work of St. Patrick, and truly we may say with the Psalmist, "Let his works praise him before all people." He was the chief instrument of their conversion and subjection to Catholicity, and his memory as their best benefactor shall be everlasting, for without the light of that fath which he brought them the Irish race would be a most dangerous one; with it they are one of the best, the most tractable and law-abiding on earth. To prove this the preacher showed that the race was of Oriental origin and possessed the qualities of Oriental nations—the spirit of revolt and insubordination, for instance, which Pelagius and Celestius manifested in their heretical daring. The characteristics of the Irish heart were vivacity and gayety of spirit, excitability of temperament, irrepressibility and a wenderful power of assimilation. Such qualities if guided by wrong principles and unstable doctrines, should necessarily lead the possessors of them to most dangerous ends, just as when developed, as they are now, under the binding power, restraining curb and beautiful influence of true Christian lath, they make this race originators of the greatest and most world-wide blessings. Dr. Brann then took up each characteristic, and showed how, without Christianity, the natural tendency of the Irish heart would lead to evil and destruction, but possessing the laith they are by its power alone able to control their passions. Persecution changed the folly Englishman into the grave and solemn Puritan, the sprightly Frenchman into the revengeful Huguenot; but the faith of Irishmen preserved their qualities unaltered and unalterable. These qualities were true of the most zealous of saints. St. Francis Xavier had the spirit of a Charles XII. and St. Ignatius the fervent zeal of a Napoleon. Under any other influence these great leaders of the spiritual armies of the Church might have become fanatics or Communists. Education alone cannot

dian savage may be more moral than an educated member of society uncontrolled by religious influences.

PROTESTANTISM COULD NOT SAVE IRELAND.
Nothing save the pure gold of Catholicity could preserve it. Its bond is secure around the Irish heart, and it is supremely predominant over the Irish character. This was the inheritance St. Patrick bequeathed to his people, and, consequently, st. Patrick is Ireland's greatest benefactor. The Irish people love and do honor to his memory on this account alone. They respect his memory not as an Irishman which he was not—but as the apostic of their country and of the Catholic faith, and their reverence for him in this light was so faithful as to remind the lecturer of those sweet lines in the first ecloque of Virgil.—

Ante leves ergo pascentur in athere cervi

the lecturer of those sweet sines in the first ecloque of Virgil—

Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi Et freta destiment nudos in littore pisces Quam nostre fillus labatus pectore vultus.

How foolish to attempt to decatholicize that race! the preacher continued. We have crimes enough of native growth mingled with imported infidently. He then adverted to the insults thrown upon the frish character and resumed:—What good! Every blow of the persecuting hand only tends to bring out in bolder relief the irrepressible firmness of this wonderful people. The reverend Doctor then referred to the present status of frishmen in this country—to the dishonorable, the honorable and the shamelul, who forget duty to God and their adopted country. His peroration consisted of a most eloquent appeal to all present, that by the memory of him they honored—of the Columbanus of the Irish race (Father Burke), to whom they listened last St. Patrick's Day—and of the sacred edifice in which he spoke, dedicated to God and to St. Patrick, to cling to their faith, to the traditions of their lathers, in the pursuit of truth, justice and eternal salvation.

## The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The eighty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was given last evening at Deimonico's, on Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue, and was admitted by men of every clime who lits unequalled brilliancy. About two hundred and

were present to be the most successful dinner in every respect, both as regards sociality of feeling and true patriotic oratory, ever held in the city of New York. In addition to the excellent bill of fare provided and fulfilled by Delmonico there was the manifestation of the genial wit of Irishmen in the reading of bogus telegrams by the chairman, of which the following are specimens. One from President Grant was read, in which he said that between every course and were provocative of end to by the following telegram:-

To John Folky—

I have just issued an injunction against any more telegrams by Brady. Yours,

Judge VAN BRUNT.

The chair was worthily filled by Judge Brady, who was supported on the right and left by the following distinguished gentlemen:—J. M. Bellew, Mayor Havemeyer, General Hancock, General Sherman

ing distinguished gentlemen:—J. M. Bellew, Mayor Havemeyer, General Hancock, General Sherman, Judge Daly, Isaac H. Balley, General McMahon, Joseph Choate, Mr. Gistenhofen, representative of St. George's Society; Chauncey M. Depew.

Among the general company were Rev. Townsend Bellew, J. Murphy, Collector Arthur, L. D. Kiernan, Richard Schell, Judge Van Brunt, James Reid, Colonel Stebbins, William A. Seaver, Edward Boyle, William C. Barrett, Alderman McCafferty, John Foley, J. J. Bradley, S. V. O. Murphy, George Bliss, Jr.; Thomas Murphy, John McCalee, Myers Stern, Frederick Smyth and F. Byrne. Rather more than two hundred guests sat down to dinner. Judge Brady; in a speech that was jull of husor, proposed the toast of the evening, "St. Patrick's lay," and in the course of that speech strengly urged that it was not creditable to Ireland that in the Central Park there was not the statue of a distinguished man of that country, in the shadow of which the shaurock might grow. (Loud cheers, He (Judge Brady) would be with them however carly in the morning it was. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Mr. J. M. Bellew was called upon to respond to

(Judge Brady) would be with them however early in the morning it was. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Mr. J. M. Bellew was called upon to respond to the toast, and was received with loud cheering. In the course of his speech he said that there was one thing that had not been said that there was one thing that had not been said that there was one thing that had not been said that there was the course of his speech he said that there was one thing that had not been said of St. Patrick, and it deserved to be said, and it was this—that to that saint and to the monks of the Middle Ages we were indebted for the literature of ancient times, and that had introduced to Ireland her learning and her art, and that eloquence that made freland distinguished for her orators throughout the world and to the present neur. (Cheers.) These men were the pioneers of the West, and it was from Ireland that the great teachers of the ancient schools were carried to England, to Germany, and throughout the Boandinavian countries. He would therefore beg them to remember that it was to Ireland they were in debted for the learning that was prevalent throughout the Eastern Continent. We might say, as an Irishman who had recently arrived here, that a vast improvement had been geing on during the last three years in the condition of Ireland, especially in Dublin, in Limerick and in Cork. He had witnessed the great procession of that day, and tears had come in his eyes when he remembered that all when he saw there had left their country because it was to flee from tyranny and oppression. When he remembered how much labor was now disposed to deal more liberally and with a truer feeling for the happiness of his countrymen. (Cheers.)

Lawrenge D. Kiernan also responded to this toost, and said that he was sorry to say

feeling for the happiness of his countrymen. (Cheers.)

LAWRENGE D. KIERNAN also responded to this toast, and said that he was sorry to say that America had no particular day set apart for the recognition of the memory of any particular saint, and it might be because it had adopted in its midst the nationality of all countries, and if one-half the corruption existed that was said to exist it would require the entire calendar of all the saints to intercede for the forgiveness of that corruption. (Laughter.) In reference to the procession of that day, there was not a man in it who did not believe that he had been robbed of his birthright by the rathless laws of a tyrant, and all who left it had that feeling.

ing.

Judge Brady here interposed and said that no politics, either foreign or social, were permitted at that social board. There was present a representative of the St. George's Society, and it was not the intention of the gentlemen present to cause any differences of feeling by observations of that others the social section of the social section.

haracter. Mr. Kiernan said that after that remark he

character.

Mr. Kiernan said that after that remark he should not further address the company.

General McManon responded to the toast of "The United States," and said that there had been added to the family of the nation not less than eighteen States, since the foundation of the Republic. On occasions like St. Patrick's Day he was a believer in the doctrine of manifest destiny, and he thought that all creation was to be annexed to the great Republic—(loud cheers)—and if that could not be carried out, why the next best thing that was to be done was for the irish to emigrate to the country that was likely to accomplish it. (Loud cheers.)

Judge Daly responded to the toast of "freland," and added the sentiment, "the genius of her sons was radiant in every clime." That was certainly an Irish sentiment—(laughter)—and the remainder of the sentiment "she blinds them to her by a love which no prosperity can conquer—no adversity change." That was a sentiment that was true, for no Irishman ever left his country without a tearful regret that he should be compelled to leave it. That sentiment belonged to all the Celtic race. This strong at himent to a land that they had left in no sense afected the land which they adopted. The President of the St. Andrew's Society would endorse this, by remembering the national songs that still awoke the hearty outburst of national iceling, but which was differently expressed in regard to Ireland by More's song, that contained the well-known line:—

First flower of the field, first gem of the sea.

The Irish had always been a poetical people, which lay in the fact that they are a Ceitic people, and that they had a great faculty for fighting and a great faculty for love—(loud cheers)—and anational language that had great flexibility, and which for

said he had not come to make a speech and begged to be excused, but paid an eloquent tribute in a very few words to the valor and eloquence of Irishmen.

Mayor Havemeyer responded to the toast of "The City of New York," and said:—

I thank you for your kind reference to this city on this the anniversary of your patron saint, and, as its Chief Magistrate, I should have been delighted to acknowledge the compiliment as being extended to myself, but for some remarks which iell from the lips of your worthy President at a festival of one of your sister societies, where I met him sometime since, and which, from the earnest tone in which they were uttered, I have not failed distinctly to remember. I suppose you are curious to know what those remarks were. Well, I will tell you. He said most emphatically that "the Sons of St. Patrick had permitted me to be elected." which was as much to say that if they had not "permitted" me to be elected I would have been deleated, an event which I have no doubt would have caused the sun to stand still and have involved the city in total darkness. Now the people of this city ought to know the extent of their obligations to the Sons of St. Patrick, which enabled them to do so smart a thing as to elect me Mayer of this city, although I must coniess in doing so they have put me in a very tight place, for which act, while I admit the city should be very grateful to the Sons of St. Patrick, their condescension towards me is a matter which I regret had not been reserved for some other occasion, when it would have been more in unison with my own preferences. Perhaps it is proper that I should add that the statement of your worthy President, if I receilect right, was made at an hour in the evening when poetry is in order and anything is excusable. Leaving him to make the necessary explanations at his leisure, I cannot help saying to you, and I hope your President does not hear me, that it gives me great pleasure to participate with you in this lestival—myself, the son of a German, a guest to-

was given last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. This, the junior Hibernian club in this city, has now been in existence about twelve years, and the reunions of its genial and light-hearted members vivacity and unaffected conviviality,

fifty guests sat down last evening to a plentifully and richly-spread board. They comprised many of the most distinguished of the representatives of Ireland's genius in this country. The individuals present were those whose names are appended:-Mr. Charles A. Dana, Mr. William F. Munster, M. P., Ireland; Judge Besworth, Judge Quinn, Judge Maguire, John Mulally, Colonel Cole, of the Irish American; Dr. lally, Colonel Cole, of the Irish American; Dr. Carnachon, Congressmen R. B. Roosevelt and Clarkson N. Fotter, Speaker A. B. Cornell, Captain McCurg, E. F. Dwyer, President of the Confederation Club of Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, Christ, Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, Christ, Church; Mr. William Florence, Mr. Frank Crockett, Fathers Barry, of Staten Island and McAleer, of St. Columba's church; Mr. P. McCarron, Clark Luby, P. V. Hickey, of the Cathotic Review, and Superintendent Casserly, of Castle Garden.

Review, and Superintendent Casserly, of Castle Garden.

The President was Mr. Richard O'Gorman. The Rev. Father McAlear sat upon one hand and Judge Boaworth on the other. Mr. John M. Bellew, who arrived rather late, occupied the next place. Immediately behind the Chairman, in front of an immense mirror, was mounted the fine bust of Daniel O'Conneil, executed by the sculptor John Charles O'Kelly.

es O'Kelly.
President, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, said: You have done me much honor in selecting me to be President and host this evening. I am sensi-ble of the honor and thankful for it. There is no You have done me much honor in selecting me to be President and host this evening. I am sensible of the honor and thankful for it. There is no night of the year upon which it is more pleasing for an Irishman to be a host. To keep the festival with genial hospitality, with eloquence, with brotherhood, there can be no assemblage more determined than this lestival. We hope the honor-able gentlemen who have honored us by their presence will be as Irish as ourselves. The wine cup we drain has no bitterness. Victous statecraft has done all that it could to oppress Ireland's people, to crush out every vital power; yet they have abated no jot of their patriotic endeavor. Is not that little shamrock a fitting emblem of our race? There are handsomer flowers, yet they are scorched to death by the Summer sun or killed by the frost. But the shamrock lives under hottest beam of sun; still vital beneath the anow drifts it awakes when the dritts have gone to gem the sod with emerald beauty. So, said the speaker, lives Irish patriotism, that goes out only with death. Irish diplomacy is feit where statecraft cannot reach. In labor at the plough, in alliance with the people, these are the alliances and embassies of the Irish people. In America, in New York particularly, the Irishman's patriotism becomes mingled with loyalty to the Republic. The tie between America and Ireland is ofnature's creation. The nearest land of Europe, the first green banks that gladden the eye of the ocean wayfarer, is ireland, and perhaps the day may come when Ireland's friendship may be of worth to America, and then it will be shown that her love once won lasts forever. Ireland forms part of a certain United Kingdom, so far as statutes go; but is hearts were of account it is part and parcel of the United States; representing of the United States; representing

hearts were of account it is part and parcel of the United States, and thus it becomes fitting for us to offer as

THE FIRST TOAST

of the evening;—'The United States; representing within its territery all climates; within its population all races; may its counsels be so wise, liberal and generous that all men may dwell within its confines, happy, united and free.''

The Hon. C. W. Potter, member of Congress, responded to this toast. He said that there was no department in life which Irishmen had not embalmed by their genins and elevated by their talent. We owed gratitude to Ireland. She was a country to be governed by the heart rather than by the head. (Applause.) What we needed, of all things in this country, was to have poured into our nation this tide of men of heart. There had grown up here a class of corporations which were most dangerous. In a Republic that which invited corruption was always corrupt. It was time that no more public lands or moneys were given away. It was time that this element which endangered the public interests was restrained. The speaker seemed to see in the infux of Irishmen into the United States one of the means of its salvation from the ravages of dishonesty and corruption. (Applause.)

JOHN MITCHELL,

rising to respond to the toast of "The Day We Celebrate," was heartily greeted by the Knights.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevet responded to the toast of "ITE STATE AND CITY OF NEW YORK."

Father McAleer responded to the fourth toast, "CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, spoke to the toast of "Ireland." Mr. Bellew responded to the toat of "Ireland." Mr. Bellew responded to the toast of "Ireland." Mr. Charles A. Dana to "The Press," Mr. John Mullaly to that of "Our Sister Societies," Mr. Jo

### THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

ment freely uttered in the City of Churches yesterday. And so it was in every sense of the word. was charming. The sun shone brightly down upon the bright miniature rays of the sunburst of the green flag of Erin. The sons and daughters of the dear old land whose name shall live in story were dear old land whose name shall live in story were abroad from the rise of the orb of day. Then when the bands began to play, how many hearts beat faster in response to the thoughts of that "land of the west" which were wasted through the realms of space and indeliby imprinted on the sympathetic souls of the hearers, who turned in lancy wild to the scenes of childhood! "The Wearing of the Green," "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall," "The Rocky Road to Dublin," "The Little House Under the Hill" and other national melodies flied the air as the societies moved through the several streets for the grand rendezvous on Bedford avenue. Here, by half-past tweive, under the Grand Marshalship of Edward Halpin, the organizations, in full regalia, with banners and stags and bands and drums, formed. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, having the position of honor, the right of the line, formed with their right resting on the sountain; then came the Father Mathew T. A. B.'s, the Church Benevelent and Temperance Societies and the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance. By one o'clock the order forward was given by the brilliantly uniformed aids to the several divisions, and the route step was taken up. Guns were street that the "Campbelis were coming." The streets honored by a place on the programme are as sollows.—Bedford avenue to Myrtle avenue, along thence to Kent avenue, to Willoughby, through the latter to Clason avenue, on to Myrtle avenue, to Gold street, on to Front street, Jay street (saluting as they passed the Bishop's residence; to Myrtle avenue to Residence; to Myrtle avenue once more, out to Fulton street, to Joralemon street. Passing the City Hall they were reviewed by Mayor Powell, Bishop Loughlin, heads of departments, Aldermen and Supervisors. The route next lay up Court street to Church street, to Columbia street, to Washington street, to Myrtle avenue, where they were dismissed.

It would be invidious to comment upon the appearance of the different societies where all appearance abroad from the rise of the orb of day.

## THE DAY IN NEW JERSEY.

The Celebration in Jersey City. The procession in Jersey City was the largest ever seen in that city on the festival of St. Patrick. The only feature of the celebration that called forth any unfavorable comment was the absence of the Board of Aldermen, who were elevated to power Board of Aldermen, who were elevated to power by virtue of the Bumsted charter and who showed their fanaticism by refusing to review the assemblage. Mayor O'Neill, however, was on hand, and he smiled complacently from his eminence at the City Hall as the different societies saluted him in passing. The Gallowglasses presented a fine appearance. The societies moved through the principal streets of Jersey City and Hoboken.

The Knights of St. Patrick held a banquet in the evening at the Washington Hotel. The President, Mr. P. r. O'Brien, delivered a brief address, after which the following teasts were proposed and responded to:—"The Day We celebrate," Henry A. Brann; "The Land of Our Adoption," John C. Balley; "The Memory of Emmett and His Compects," Anexan Fitzpatrick; "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland," Joseph Atkinson; "The Press," John Ignatius Cullen; "Our Sister Secteties," Alexander Campbell, President of the Burns Club; "The Ladies," Dr. M. Laughlim Telegrams were received from G. W. Patterson, of Monmouth, and Joseph C. Letson, of Middlesex, stating that they were unavoidably absent, as a very important railroad measure was to be intreduced into the Legislature, of which they are members, that evening. In the absence of Mr. Letson, the toast of "Free Railroads" was responded to by Captain John L. Cleary. The arms passed off in a most agreeable manner.

The Friendly Sons of Ireland, of which Mr. Patrick Farrelly is President, held a banquet at Taylor's Hotel, which was largely attended, and the festivities were continued up to a late hour.

Ireland in Newark.

Ireland in Newark.

pated yesterday in the Catholic churches, in the procession, as spectators and as drowners of the procession, as spectators and as drowners of the shamrock, in homes and in banquetting halis, in Newark's Celtic ovation in memory of the great saint. The sons and daugnters of the land of saints and of song took possession of the main streets. The procession was the largest, finest and most orderly of the kind ever witnessed in Newark.

## THE ICE GORGE AT PORT DEPOSIT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1873. At Port Deposit the river is rising, but no alarm is felt, as the channels are open from Water's Island to the head of the gorge at Rock Run. A rise of two or three feet would carry the ice away, as the gorge is only held by resting on the bottom.

# UNFORTUNATE FOSTER.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. DIX'S DECISION.

His Autograph Letter to Rev. Dr. Tyng.

He Will Not Annul the "Deliberate and Well-Considered Determinations of Juries and Courts."

#### THE GOVERNOR REVIEWS THE EVIDENCE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 17, 1873.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR-I have given to the representations contained in your letter my most earnest attention, and I have carefully examined all the testimony, the official papers and all the statements which have been made to me in the case of William Foster, who lies under sentence of death for the crime of murder.

In a recent case, not unlike his, I said I was a very extraordinary nature would be needed to induce me to interpose for the purpose of annuitions of juries and courts.

I find no such circumstances attending the criminal act of Foster, his trial, the verdict or the decision of the courts, by which the record was reviewed.

The public interest which has been and is still felt in this case, the extraordinary efforts which have been made to procure a commutation of the sentence, the publicity given to these efforts, and the long period of time—now nearly two years—which has elapsed since the crime was committed make it proper for me, before communicating to you my final decision, to state the circumstances and the considerations on which it is founded.

Foster and Putnam, his victim, met in a railroad ladies in his charge, and, in consequence of cer tain annoyances by the former, remonstrated tain annoyances by the former, remonstrated with him on his conduct. It does not appear that Putnam offered him any provocation. Foster, who had been on the front platform, entered the car and sat down by Putnam, asking him several times how far he he was going; and when the latter declined to answer and turned away, obviously desiring to avoid a controversy, Foster said, "Well, I am going as far as you go, and before you leave this car I will give you hell."

swer and turned away, obviously desiring to avoid a controversy, Foster said, "Well, I am going as far as you go, and betore you leave this car I will give you hell."

He then returned to the front platform and asked the driver if he had a car-hook, saying "he would learn him (meaning Putnam) his business when he gets off the car; he would learn him to keep his place." When the car stopped Foster seized the car-hook, telling the driver, wno tried to stop him, to "go to hell," walked the whele length of the car on the outside, attacked Putnam, who had just got out, and struck him two blews on the head, one of which was fatal.

They were together, after the first conversation between them, while the car was passing from the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street to Forty-sixth street, not far from three-fourths of a mile, embracing too long a period of time to ascribe the criminal act to the sudden impulse of passion or to exclude the presumption of premeditated design. The fatal blow was given with an iron rod, which was proved by the result to be a deadly weapon. It is more than two leet in length, having at one end a double coil of iron, from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in circumference, and is capable, in the hands of a man of ordinary strength, without any extraordinary effort, of fracturing the skull at every blow. Foster had been a conductor on one of these street cars; he must have known the capacity for injury of the weapon he deliberately chose, and the jury might rightly presume that he intended to do what he took the most effectual means within his reach to accomplish.

The murder was committed on the 26th, the sentence passed on the 2cth, and the 14th of July was fixed for als execution. Early in July application was made for a commutation of the sentence. The application for a popular with a stay of proceedings was granted, and on the 21st

In support of the application it is urged that the verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, and that it is the duty of the Executive to consider the one as a part of the other. This is, no deubt, so far true that it should commend the case to his most careful and deliberate consideration. It is an appeal which he should recognize by reviewing all the circumstances not only with a willingness, but with a desire to find in them a justification for the exercise of his clemency. There is no responsibility under the law on the part of juries in making such recommendations. On the other hand the responsibility of the Executive in acting upon them is very delicate, whether they be considered in reference to the opinions of the jurors who make them or to considerations of public policy, which as a conservator of the good order of society he is bound to regard in applications to mitigate penalties annexed by the statute to crimes. My predecessor, no doubt under the influence of such considerations, or from the belief that the criminals were justly condemned to death, refused in three instances to commute their sentences, although recommendations to mercy accompanied the verdicts.

The application is supported on another ground, which is more embarrassing, and which has been to me a source of great anxiety in coming to a right decision. A large majority of the jurors, part of them by affidavit and others by written statements, declare that some of their number die not believe Foster intended to kill Putnam, that they thought imprisonment for life as great a punishment as he deserved, and that they would not have agreed to render the verdict of murder in the first degree, involving the penalty of death, if they had not been assured by one of their associates, who professed to have a knowledge of the law, that such a verdict, accompanied with a recommendation of the sentence—one as late as March, 1872; and there is no evidence that any such statement was presented to him, nor is there any reference to one in thing different from what they found." Whether the rejection of such affidavits and statements be founded upon the belief that, by reason of the protracted deliberations of juries in many cases, and the differences or opinion to be reconciled in coming to the requisite unanimity, they could be easily procured; or whether they be rejected upon the ground that statements made under no responsibility cannot be permitted to overthrow adjudications made under the highest, it can hardly be doubted that they would tend, if admitted, to unsettle the administration of justice and render executions under capital convictions nearly impossible. Some of the reasons which govern Courts in refusing to receive such statements in support of applications for new trials ought, in my judgment, to govern the Executive in applications for the commutation of sentences. In the Judge's charge to the jury he said:—"Before you can convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree you must be satisfied from the evidence, not only that Foster killed Putnam, but that he fild so with a premeditated design to effect his death;" and he was thus convicted by the jury upon the responsibility of their oaths. Ought the same persons to be permitted nearly two years afterwards to show by ex parte affidavits and statements, made under no legal responsibility, that their verdict was untrue?

The precedent of admitting after-revelations of the secret consultations of the jury room, for the purpose of annuling verdicts rendered as true under the solemnity of an oath, would be perious in any condition of society, and in the present default reign of crime such a precedent would be fraught with infinite danger to the public order.

Every proper appliance which wealth and the innuence of a most estimable family could command has been employed to save Foster from the scanfold. The case has been carried through all the Courts by eminent counsel, the opinions of gentlemen learned in the law and earnest applications from respected clergymen and citizens in goo

thoughtful consideration. If there were any reason to doubt that the law was rightly ruled at the trial, or that the evidence fully warranted the jury in rendering the verdict of murder in the first degree, I would give the criminal the benefit of that doubt. But with a firm conviction that there was no error in either and that there is nothing in his case which can justly commend it to Executive clemency, I cannot interpose to mitigate his punishment.

shment.
I am pained to say this to you, appreciating as I

clemency, I cannot interpose to mitigate his punishment.

I am pained to say this to you, appreciating as I do your sincerity and the purity of your motives; and I desire to announce my decision to yourself and the other respected clergymen who have joined in interceding for him, in the spirit of kind consideration due to those whose sacred vocation teaches them to look with tenderness upon the frailities of others.

To the representations of the gentlemen in secular occupations who have appealed to me in his behalf I have paid the same respectful consideration; but I am constrained to think that they have neither given sufficient forethought to the consequences of what they ask, if it were granted, nor considered that, with the best intentions, we may, by misdirected sympathy, contribute unconsciously to endanger the public safety and our own.

I am asked, in disregard of the evidence and the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in the State on the law, to set aside the penalty awarded to the most atrocious of crimes. It seems to me that the inevitable effect of such a proceeding on my part, under the circumstances of this case, would be to impair the force of judicial decisions and to break down the barriers which the law has set up for the protection of human life. To this act of social disorganization I cannot lend the executive authority confided to me by the people of the State. I deem it due to the good order of society to say that, so far as depends on me, the supremacy of the law will be inflexibly maintained, and that every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril. If we cannot by firmness of purpose attain this end we may soon be forced to acknowledge the disheartening truth that there is nothing so cheap or so ill-protected as human life. I address this letter to you because you were the first to apply to Governor Hoffman and the first to apply to Governor Hoffman and the first to apply to Governor Hoffman and the first to

em, yours, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

## Foster in the Tombs-Visitors Excluded

Foster, the condemned murder, passed a very

quiet day yesterday, largely owing to the fact that During his incarceration Foster has never expressed any particular desire to take physical exercise of any sort, and the only relaxation he has ercise of any sort, and the only relaxation he has enjoyed outside the narrow confines of his cell has been an occasional walk in the corridor. During the past few days, however, he has been unable to enjoy even this slight privilege in consequence of the very great influx of visitors, most of whom come to gabe and wonder and look sympathizingly at the doomed convict. For this reason the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday transmitted to Warden Johnston instructions directing that during this week no visitors be permitted to the Tombs, except such as are

tions directing that during this week no visitors be permitted to the Tombs, except such as are authorized by the Sheriff and by special pass from the Commissioners. This is a very prudent and proper course under the circumstances.

Yesterday Foster was visited by his wife, his father, his brothers and Rev. Dr. Tyng; but all their interviews with the unhappy man were in the privacy of his cell. His general health is good, though Dr. Nealis reports the prisoner's appetite as failing to some extent.

#### The National Capital Speaks to the Metropolis-Governor Dix Sustained. Washington, D. C., March 16, 1873. To the Editor of the Herald:—

I have taken the HERALD for twenty years as a journal of reliable intelligence and a mirror of the public opinion. Your elevated stand against the atrocious car murder is approved here by all whose opinions are worth a straw. All the facts are familiar to your readers in this country and shocked the community, and every newspaper denounced it as a diabolical and unpardonable of-

shocked the community, and every newspaper denounced it as a diabolical and unpardonable offence, amenable to swift condign punishment on the gallows. Prompt trial, condemnation and sentence followed. One tribunal after another, through all the forms of delay, confirmed the first just sentence. Meanwhile the Governor proclaimed his firm resolve to enforce punishment in such cases as examples to such murderers as of late had relied on pardons. This was deemed rehable mercy to the public at large.

Thus ended the first act of this depiorable New York domestic tragedy. But as the assassin claimed to be favorable to Sabbath schools some of the ultra sticklers for church rights and reservations lorced a violent crusade against capital punishment generally as established by law, and especially against the just punishment of this man. If he were a member of the Church so much the more reason for him to obey Holy Writ and avoid murdering his fellow man. But he had rich relatives and, it was rumored that money was in the scheme of rescue, and that conspiring interiopers were ready to shell out liberally to rescue the culprit from the gallows, and we hear rumors of bribes for a petition to the Governor. Meanwhile, strange to say, "a change has come o'er the dream," and some of the city press which were first so rampant to condemn and hang are now for communation and final escape in one of the most diabolical cases on record. Bah!

Whether any bribe was actually advanced, cash in hand, I express no opinion. Promises may have proved availing. Be this as it may, high crimes must not be compounded by parties interested. Murder must not be expunged for peli by persons injured. Hanging is neither executed nor prevented for the accommodation of private persons, however great the reward but enforced for the nablic

The Governor Points the Line of Duty.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
We have a Roman in our midst. Viewed by the aid of General Dix's rejusal to commute the sentence of Foster, the action of Brutus in striking down his friend is robbed of a suspected selfishness and indubitably stamped with patriotism. Who nominate General John A. Dix P United States. New York, March 15, 1873.

## The Governor's Action Applauded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I trembled in fear that our Governor would not do his duty in the Foster case. As a lover of justice and hater of all maudlin sentiment I breathe freely again. John A. Dix has proved hirself to be a man; would he were forty years younger. Cannot the public have an opportunity of re-en-dorsing him, at the Cooper Institute or some other place, and express its opinion on this and other kindred topics freely?

### ART MATTERS.

Somerville Art Gallery. We have not as yet done entire justice to the colection of paintings which are now at the Somerville Art Gallery, and which constitute the second annual exhibition of the Palette Club. True, several of exhibition of the Palette Club. Frue, several of these paintings are so poor that one wonders at the juncture of unfortunate coincidences which could conspire to bring them into prominence. But there are many paintings that evince not genius, perhaps, but talent, power, delicace refined feeling, and patient and conscientious unture. The sale will take place in about one week from the present date.

The Beaumont Pictures. The Beaumont pictures, which have been ex-hibited at the Leavitt Art Gallery for the last two

weeks, are to be seen to-day for the last time. To-morrow they will be conveyed to the Clinton Hall Saleroom, where they will be sold on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday. Brooklyn Academy of Design. The twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Academy of Design is new open, and will re-

main so for several weeks. The crowded condition of the paper precludes more than a mere reference to the fact this morning. This evening Selous' two pictures of Jerusalem will be displayed at the South Reformed church,

Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, for the ben-